

Fifty-two years ago, this humble soul was a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps and served under the United Nations banner in the Korean conflict in Korea. My service was—I say with deepest humility—very modest, for I have often said on this floor that such military service as I had in the closing months of World War II and in Korea was very modest compared to others, but it did much for me. I am continuously trying to pay back to the current generation, the men and women of the Armed Forces, what was done for me.

I simply cite that it was the U.N. banner under which the U.S. forces and the forces of a number of other nations, a coalition, fought those battles. This was the United Nations' first military mission, as I look back over this half century. Of course, we all recognize there has been no peace treaty. There has never been one signed. But also there has been no recourse to major military use of force on the Korea peninsula in this half century. So that mission of the United Nations, I would say, had a strong measure of success. To this day, our U.S. forces still serve in that theater under the U.N. banner to keep the peace on that peninsula.

As Secretary Annan notes in his op-ed piece, the United Nations has been greatly tested in recent years. To his credit, the Secretary has been willing to face head on these challenges to the historic institution he is privileged to lead and has led with great distinction. Indeed, one of those tests was with the United States as we approached obligations which I strongly support, obligations the President has pointed out many times, obligations to bring a greater measure of freedom to the people of Iraq. But that is history. It was clearly a lesson learned by all who participated.

Last week, Secretary Annan announced he has convened a panel to take a hard look at the mission of the U.N. and what changes the U.N. should make to ensure that it can be a relevant and effective institution in the future. The panel is expected to issue a report in the fall of 2004.

I commend the Secretary for his courage in looking to the future and tasking this panel to give their views not only to him but to the entire community of nations which proudly form the United Nations. Without a doubt, the world needs a stronger United Nations, one that can address with greater decisiveness and swiftness the challenges to freedom in the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the op-ed piece be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 4, 2003]

SEARCH FOR A NEW U.N. ROLE

(By Kofi A. Annan)

We have come to a decisive moment in history. The great threat of nuclear confrontation between rival superpowers is now behind us. But a new and diverse constellation of threats has arisen in its place. We need to

look again at the machinery of international relations. Is it up to these new challenges? If not, how does it need to be changed?

The events of the last year have exposed deep divisions among members of the United Nations on fundamental questions of policy and principle. How can we best protect ourselves against international terrorism and halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction? When is the use of force premissible—and who should decide? Does it have to be each state for itself, or will we be safer working together? Is "preventive war" sometimes justified, or is it simply aggression under another name? And, in a world that has become "unipolar," what role should the United Nations play?

These new debates come on top of earlier ones that arose in the 1990s. Is state sovereignty an absolute and immutable principle, or does our understanding of it need to evolve? To what extent is it the international community's responsibility to prevent or resolve conflicts within states (as opposed to wars between them)—particularly when they involve genocide, "ethnic cleansing" or other extreme violations of human rights?

These questions cannot be left unanswered. Yet they are not the only questions. And for many people they may not even be the most urgent.

In fact, to many people in the world today, especially in poor countries, the risk of being attacked by terrorists or with weapons of mass destruction, or even of falling prey to genocide, must seem relatively remote compared to the so-called "soft" threats—the ever-present dangers of extreme poverty and hunger, unsafe drinking water, environmental degradation and endemic or infectious disease.

Let's not imagine that these things are unconnected with peace and security, or that we can afford to ignore them until the "hard threats" have been sorted out. We should have learned by now that a world of glaring inequality—between countries and within them—where many millions of people endure brutal oppression and extreme misery is never going to be a fully safe world, even for its most privileged inhabitants.

Today, the common ground we used to stand on no longer seems solid. In seeking new common ground for our collective efforts, we need to consider whether the United Nations itself is well suited to the challenges ahead.

During the last year, the United Nations has been held under a microscope. In an atmosphere of acrimony surrounding the crisis in Iraq, the importance and, indeed, the relevance of the institution have in some quarters been called into question. This was especially true at the time of the United States decision to go to war in Iraq without the explicit approval of the Security Council.

I know that over the years our record has been far from perfect. The Security Council has been unable to prevent horrendous atrocities—the rule of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia, genocide in Rwanda. But, to paraphrase Henry Cabot Lodge, the United Nations may not have brought us to heaven but it played a vital role in saving us from hell.

Peace was brought to many lands through the U.N.—Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique. We helped protect against a drift toward nuclear holocaust, including during the Cuban missile crisis. We served as a vehicle for action against North Korea, against Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait. We've brought relief to millions affected by fighting, famine and floods, and we have helped reduce child mortality and eradicate smallpox. We were critical in helping the developing world throw off the yoke of colonialism.

To my mind, recent events have only underlined the need for the United Nations. That's why I convened a panel, chaired by former Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun of Thailand, to examine the future of our organization. The panel holds its first meeting this weekend.

Its role is threefold: to analyze current and future threats to peace and security; to assess the contribution that collective action can make in meeting these threats; and to recommend the changes needed to make the United Nations a legitimate and effective instrument for a collective response. How, in particular, can the United Nations "take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace," which is one of its purposes, as defined in Article I of its charter? I hope the panel will complete its report by autumn 2004.

If it does its work well, history may yet remember the current crisis as a great opportunity that wise men and women used to strengthen the mechanisms of international cooperation and adapt them to the needs of the new century.

(The remarks of Mr. WARNER and Mr. DEWINE pertaining to the introduction of S. 993 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

THANKING STAFF

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to speak with regard to two matters of great concern to me. I recognize in all probability this will be the last day of the current session of this Congress. I simply express my warm greetings and thank-yous to my fellow colleagues in this Chamber, the staff who serve us in this Chamber, to the pages, to the guards and policemen, to those who work in the cafeterias—all of those, the greater body of infrastructure we are privileged to have in this magnificent institution known as the United States Senate.

Each year I have been privileged to be here—and I must say with some great sense of humility, I mark my 25th year in the Senate late this month. When I was sworn in, in 1978, I believe, I filled a vacancy that occurred in December, and I did it on the second or third of January. So actually my 25th anniversary occurs in the first few days of January.

It has been an enormously great, rewarding privilege for this humble soul to have served in the Senate.

I believe I have served with well over 100 Senators in addition to those I am privileged to serve with in this Congress. Again, I am always mindful of all of those who make it possible in the infrastructure and the institution of the Senate to enable me and others to serve our Nation as best we can in diverse but nevertheless constructive ways for the betterment of all mankind and, yes, America and much of the free world.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DEWINE. I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS AND JEAN MOORE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to two Ohioans who dedicated their lives to serving their local community of Urbana. Lewis B. Moore passed away on October 21, 2002, at the age of 91. His wife, Jean, passed away on September 12, 2001. I would like to take a few moments to reflect here today on this couple's legacy of service and the mark they left on the people of Urbana.

Lewis Moore—Lew to his friends—was born in Paducah, KY, on July 23, 1911. He graduated from Cleveland Heights High School in 1929 and from Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland in 1933 with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering. He married Jean Lillian Wenger in 1938, and they moved to Urbana in 1940, where Lew joined Grimes Manufacturing Company as a sales engineer. Later he served as chief engineer, sales manager, and vice president before eventually becoming president and board chairman.

Under Lew's leadership, the company grew from 12 to more than 1,300 employees. As president, he served as a mentor to many and as an example to all. If there were ever a disagreement with a customer, Lew used to tell his employees to always be honest with the customers. He would say: "Tell them the truth—tell them what happened." Indeed, Lew Moore was a model of integrity.

Together, Lew and Jean's values and visions for the future changed Urbana. Lew eventually ran for public office and served as Mayor of Urbana from 1980 to 1991. Under his leadership, Urbana underwent some big changes in the city government. Known affectionately as "Mr. Urbana," Mayor Moore transformed the City of Urbana from a statutory system into a charter form of government—one of the most important of his contributions to the city government, noted Larry Wolke, former director of administration. According to David Martin, former Grimes employee and current Urbana City Council president, "He had the best interests of the city and the citizens of Urbana in his heart and mind."

Working side-by-side with Lew to serve the Urbana community, Jean participated in the campaign that created the city's first youth center and organized and led her church's Prayer Connection. As one Prayer Connection member, Jack Neer, said of Jean, "She was there for anyone in need."

No better illustration of their commitment to the interests and community of Urbana is found, however, than in Lew and Jean's involvement with the University of Urbana, where Lew served as building fundraiser and Jean served on the board of trustees for more than 35 years. Through much of their lifetimes, Lew and Jean dedicated much of their time and resources to expanding and improving the institution. As Dr. Robert Head, Urbana University president said, "It is not an overstatement to say that if it hadn't been for Lew and Jean Moore, Urbana University would not be here today."

Together, Jean and Lew spearheaded several campaigns to raise funds to enhance the university. In one project, they helped raise \$400,000 to build the Warren G. Grimes Community Center. In the early 1990's, Lew co-chaired efforts to raise funds for the math and science center—a project totaling \$3.1 million. According to Dr. Francis Hazard, former University president, "When no one else stepped forward to head the campaign, they volunteered." He added that as the campaign neared its end and the structure had been completed, Moore cashed in a \$75,000 insurance policy to furnish its classrooms and laboratories.

Lew and Jean Moore were selfless. They loved their community—their family, their friends, and their neighbors. It is no wonder the Urbana community affectionately refers to Lew as "Mr. Urbana." Throughout their lives, they were devoted to their community. And through their service, Lew and Jean Moore provided a vision for Urbana's future. That is their legacy. We certainly miss them both deeply.

My wife Fran and I continue to remember Lew, and we continue to remember Jean. They were both great friends. Left to cherish their memories and to pass on this legacy are their sons, Keith and Greg, and their wonderful families.

We thank both Lew and Jean for their wonderful service to their community.

JUDGE WILLIAM AMMER

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute here on the floor of the U.S. Senate to a dear friend, a gracious man, and a wonderful human being. That man is former Pickaway County, OH, Common Pleas Judge William Ammer. Judge Ammer, of Circleville, Ohio, passed away January 30, 2003 at the age of 83.

William Ammer was born on May 21, 1919, to Moses and Mary Ammer. He graduated from Circleville High School in 1937, and then went on to receive a business degree from the Ohio State University. After serving in the U.S. Army for 3 years during World War II, he returned to Ohio State to get his law degree.

After law school, he quickly proved himself a skilled attorney. He served as Assistant Ohio Attorney General from

1951 to 1952 and then returned to Pickaway County as a prosecuting attorney from 1955 to 1957.

During this time, he was also Circleville's Assistant City Prosecutor, while finding the time to maintain a busy private law practice. He developed a reputation as a tireless worker and dedicated public servant.

In 1957, he was appointed to the post in which he would serve the rest of his career—he was appointed Pickaway County Common Pleas Court Judge and was re-elected to this post every six years until his retirement on December 31, 1994.

While serving on the bench for those 37 years, Judge Ammer handled more than 30,000 cases. Few of these cases were appealed, and most of those cases that were appealed were affirmed by higher courts. As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I can tell you that this low reversal rate is one of the best indicators of a good, sound judge.

But I can also say that another great indicator is the man's reputation in the community. Anyone who knew Judge Ammer, and anyone who knew the attorneys who practiced in Pickaway County or the area certainly knew Judge Ammer's great reputation. And they knew how well respected he was in the Pickaway County community and the surrounding counties.

In addition to handling cases in Pickaway County, Judge Ammer often was assigned to preside in other counties by the Supreme Court of Ohio. This is also the mark of a good, well-respected judge. Only those capable of handling the toughest cases are sent on assignments to other jurisdictions. Once again, Judge Ammer's reputation for hard work and diligence clearly preceded him.

While Judge Ammer was frequently sent on assignment outside of Pickaway County, his heart remained in Circleville. Each year, Judge Ammer sent out memorable Christmas cards depicting Circleville landmarks.

Certainly my wife Fran and I each year were recipients of those Christmas cards as were so many other people. And we always looked forward to receiving them. These cards reflected his love for the community and were eagerly awaited each holiday season by those of us fortunate enough to be on his Christmas card list.

Judge Ammer was also involved with a number of community organizations. He was President of the Ted Lewis Museum, an institution honoring that great native of Circleville. He was actively involved in the American Legion, the Kiwanis Club, the Pickaway Country Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Masonic Lodge.

Perhaps the greatest testament, however, to his connection to the Circleville community comes now after his death. As the last member of the Ammer family in Circleville, Judge Ammer arranged to have much of his